REMARKS

The applicant appreciates the Examiner's thorough examination of the application and requests reexamination and reconsideration of the application in view of the preceding amendments and the following remarks.

The Examiner objects to the drawings and in reply the applicant hereby submits drawing sheet 2/8 including Figs. 3A-3C and 4, and drawing sheets 3/8 and 6/8 which include the corrections to Figs. 5 and 8 required by the Examiner.

The Examiner states claims 5–6 and 12–13 would be allowable if re-written in independent form. The applicant, in response, has added claims 14-17 to comply with the Examiner's indication of allowability. Accordingly, the applicant submits that claims 14-17 are in condition for allowance.

The Examiner rejects claims 1-4 and 9-11 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over *Piletsky* in view of *McGeehin* and claims 7 and 8 over *Piletsky* in view of *McGeehin* and further in view of *Ambos*.

The subject invention relates to a resistive sensor which swells when exposed to an analyte and interferents and a molecular imprinted resistive sensor which swells when exposed to interferents only. Since the molecular imprinted resistive sensor is imprinted with the analyte, it does not swell in the presence of the analyte. Rather, it swells only in the presence of the interferents. A circuit connected to the resistive sensor and the molecular imprinted resistive sensor subtracts the change in resistance of the molecular imprinted resistive sensor from the change in resistance of the resistive sensor to reduce the effect of the interference thereby determining the presence and concentration of the

analyte. See claim 1 of the present application.

The Examiner states *Piletsky* teaches an imprinted resistive sensor and a non-imprinted resistive sensor and that the change in resistance for both sensors is measured and compared.

This is not true. *Piletsky* teaches the formation of an imprinted polymer and states that the signals obtained with the imprinted polymers so formed were better than with non-imprinted sensors: "The signals obtained with the non imprinted membranes were 5-10 fold lower than those obtained with the imprinted ones (data not shown)." *Piletsky*, pg. 2138.

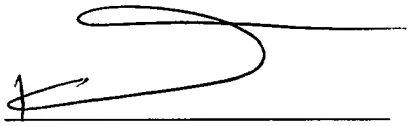
Never does *Piletsky* suggest using *both* an imprinted and a non-imprinted resistive sensor in a single system to detect analytes. Nor does *Piletsky* teach or suggest a circuit connected to both an imprinted and a non-imprinted resistive sensor to subtract the change in resistance of one from the other to reduce the effect of the interferents and to determine the presence of the concentration of the analyte as disclosed and claimed in the present application. Instead, *Piletsky* is merely comparing the *performance* of an imprinted sensor as opposed to a non-imprinted sensor.

Finally, neither *McGeehin* nor *Ambos* supply a suggestion to combine the use of an imprinted and a non-imprinted sensor in the way claimed by the applicant since *McGeehin* and *Ambos* do not relate in any way to an imprinted resistive sensor.

Accordingly, since the combination of references fails to disclose or suggest the claimed invention, claims 1-13 are patentable over the cited references. Additionally, new claims 14-17 are patentable as they comply with the Examiner's indication of allowability.

If for any reason this Response is found to be incomplete, or if at any time it appears that a telephone conference with counsel would help advance prosecution, please telephone the undersigned or his associates, collect in Waltham, Massachusetts at (781) 890-5678.

Respectfully submitted,



Kirk Teska
Reg. No. 36,291

KT/ok